

Muhammad

IN THE BIBLE

By

M. AMIN

Publishers :

Islami Tablighi Markaz

Dera Niazi Sahib, near Burj Atari,
Sheikhupura (WEST PAKISTAN)

Muhammad in the Light of the Bible

PARENTAL SOURCES

“Now Sarai Abram’s wife bare him no children : and she had an handmaid, an Egyptian, whose name was Hagar.

“And Sarai said unto Abram, Behold now, the Lord hath restrained me from bearing : I pray thee, go in unto my maid ; it may be that I may obtain children by her. And Abram hearkened to the voice of Sarai.

“And Sarai Abram’s wife took Hagar her maid the Egyptian, after Abram had dwelt ten years in the land of Canaan, and gave her to her husband Abram to be his wife” (Genesis’ 16 : 1-3).

In the light of these verses, it must be noted that Hagar (the Arabic speaking Egyptian), was a legitimate wife of Abram, not a slave-girl captured in war. She was rather made a maid-servant, and might have been born in the household of Pharaoh, the Egyptian king. She was given away to Sarai by that king, just to please Sarai after he had failed in his attempt to molest the holy man’s wife (See Genesis, 12 : 14-20).

The Jewish Encyclopaedia also says, *inter alia*, “Hagar’s position as a handmaid was the result of an accident and that otherwise she was of noble des-

cent. According to this tradition she was an Egyptian princess, reduced to that humiliating state." (Book review, published by Muharrem Nadji, Mansfield, Ohio, U. S. A.).

The legality of Hagar's being the wife of Abram was shown in the spirit with which Sarai gave her to her husband. She was optimistic that she may through Hagar, be blessed with children.

"Then the marriage was done and Abram got his first son *Ishmael* at the age of eighty years through the Egyptian wife" (Genesis, 19 : 15-16).

Change of Name

Abram was ninety-nine years old when he had a revelation from God that he would become father of many nations and the everlasting covenant in respect of circumcision was made with him and his children for ever. His name was then changed by God from Abram to Abraham. And the name of his senior wife, having been destined to become mother of nations, was also changed from Sarai to Sarah.

In fulfilling the covenant of God, Abraham was circumcised at the age of ninety-nine, and his first-born child (*Ishmael*), then thirteen years of age, and every other male in his house were also circumcised (See Genesis. 17 : 24-27).

Sarah's Dream Comes True

Previously, Sarah was optimistic in receiving God's grace by the virtues of her maid-servant (*Hagar*, the

Egyptian Arab), who had become her junior as wife of the same husband. Her dream came true at the age of ninety when they were living in the plain of Mamre when she bore the second son to Abraham and named him Isaac. This was in fulfilment of the promise of the Almighty God. *Like others, Isaac was also circumcised according to the Law, on the eighth day of his birth (See Genesis, 21 : 1-8).*

Jealousy of Sarah

Now that she was no more barren after the birth of Isaac, Sarah declared : "Cast out this bondwoman and her son : for the son of this bondwoman shall not be heir with my son, even with Isaac" (Gen., 21 : 9-11). This grieved Abraham: a good father could hardly abandon his legitimate child from one wife in submission to the jealousy of the other wife. It might sound inhuman, yet it was a decree of God, meant for a purpose which is beyond the grasp of human intelligence.

In Genesis 21 : 12-13, we read : "And God said unto Abraham, Let it not be grievous in thy sight because of the lad, and because of thy bondwoman ; in all that Sarah hath said unto thee, hearken unto her voice ; for in Isaac shall thy seed be called.

"And also of the son of the bondwoman will I make a nation, because he is thy seed."

This shows that the will of God must be done under any circumstances.

Abraham journeyed with the lad and his mother through the desert of Arabia, carrying bread and a bottle

of water. *Then Abraham lodged them in the wilderness at a place callen Paran.*

The Bible says : "And he [Ishmael] dwelt in wilderness of Paran : and his mother took him a wife out of the land of Egypt" Gen., 21 : 21).

Abraham Loved Ishmael

Though Abraham submitted to the decree of God and left his junior wife and her child at the mercy of the burning sun of the desert, yet he prayed to God fervently for the boy and his mother. On the acceptance of the prayer the Bible says : "And as for Ishmael, I have heard thee : Behold, I have blessed him, and will make him fruitful, and will multiply him exceedingly; twelve princes shall he beget, and I will make him a great nation" (Gen., 17 : 20)

It is to be noted here that the acceptance of Abraham's prayer indicates that Ishmael's generation would be a distinguished nation in the world.

Sons of Abraham

After the death of Sarah, Abraham married Keturah, and he had six sons from her. (See Genesis, 25 : 1-2).

Ishmael and Isaac being senior to those other six sons, were responsible for the burial of their father's body in the cave of Machpelah, when he died at the age of one hundred and seventy-five years (see Gen., 25 : 9). They were not only legitimate sons but were also both of them the sons of promise ; they were not mere elders, but were also prophets of God.

Abraham was told that, out of Isaac, his seed would be called. This promise, however, was fulfilled in his son *Jacob*, to this claim the Bible says :

“And God said unto him, Thy name is Jacob : thy name shall not be called any more Jacob, but Israel shall be thy name : and he called his name *Israel*.

And God said unto him, I am God Almighty: be fruitful and multiply; a nation and a company of nations shall be of thee, and kings shall come out of thy loins” (Genesis, 35 : 10-11).

In fulfilment of this promise, Jacob (Israel), had twelve sons and they were known as the Twelve Tribes of Israel. *These tribes were also addressed as the Israelites, in the line of Jacob son of Isaac son of Abraham father of Ishmael the first-born.*

On the other hand, it was revealed to Abraham that his prayers for Ishmael had been heard and that Ishmael would beget twelve princes. The fulfilment of this promise is indicated in the brief life-history of Ishmael, as recorded in Genesis 25 : 12-17, where the names of those twelve princes known as the *Ishmaelites* are tabulated. Reference to the *Ishmaelites* can be found in Genesis, 37 : 25. In view of these facts, no sane person would doubt the blood relationship between the *Israelites* and the *Ishmaelites*. Both should be regarded brothers.

CHAPTER II

THE TREND OF PROPHECIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

The Israelites sojourned in the land of Egypt for four hundred years and God raised among them a Prophet to deliver them from the bondage of the notorious Pharaoh of Egypt.

Moses, who had been brought up in the house of Pharaoh, was commissioned by God as Prophet and appointed as the Law-giver of Israelites. His brother Aaron was also made his companion in this great task.

Having realised that they were the chosen people of God, the Israelites thought of seeing God face to face. So they were taken by surprise when they saw a terrible great fire instead of seeing God's face. They repented on repeatedly making such a forbidden demand. This happened during the assembly held on the Mount Hored. *There Moses the prophet told the Israelites that God would raise them another Prophet like unto him from among their brethren, and whom they would hearken to (Deut., 18 : 15-16).*

The full conversation between God and Moses runs thus :

"I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in

his mouth ; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass, that whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him. But the prophet, which shall presume to speak in my name, which I have not commanded him to speak, or that shall speak in the name of other gods, even that prophet shall die. And if thou sayest in thine heart, How shall we know the word which the Lord hath not spoken ? When a prophet speaketh in the name of the Lord, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the Lord hath not spoken, but the prophet hath spoken it presumptuously : thou shalt not be afraid of him (Deuteronomy, 18 : 18-22).

These verses prophesy that the said prophet would be a Law-giver like Moses, even more than him, because Moses did not say his words in the name of God as the said Prophet would say. He would also be a prophet from their brethren, not from the lineage of Israel, although his message will be both for the Israelites and his own people.

It must here be remarked that some uninformed Christians, as if just for the love of confusion, misinterpreted this prophecy to indicate the advent of Jesus Christ. But in the light of the Gospels, Jesus Christ could not be like unto Moses, as in an explicit expression, Jesus himself said: *"Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets : I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil"* (Matthew, 5 : 17).

Jesus Christ, on the other hand, is considered to be a son of God ; he had no wife nor children and died a cursed death. *Whereas, Moses was not styled a son of God. Rather, he married a wife, had two children, was buried in this earth was successful against his enemies.*

Again, Moses fasted forty days and apoke to God on the Mount Sinai, while receiving the Laws on the Tablets. Jesus also fasted for forty days and at the end, he received no new law ; rather he was ministered to by the Angels and afterwards tempted by the Satan. (See Mark, 1 : 13).

Here is another pointer to the difference between Moses and Jesus. One of the scribes once asked him : Which is the first commandment of all ? And Jesus answered him by quotiong from the teaching of Moses saying, "The first of all the commandments is, Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God is One Lord : And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength : this is the first commandment" (Mark, 12 : 28-30 and Deuteronomy, 6 : 4-5).

Now, we have more light that the prophecy of a Prophet from the brethren of the Israelites did not relate to Jesus Christ, who was also from the same lineage of Israel.

Prayer of Moses

"And this is the blessing, wherewith Moses the man of God blessed the children of Israel before his death. And he said, The Lord came from Sinai, and rose up from Seir unto them ; he shined forth

from mount *Paran*, and he came with ten thousand of saints : from his right hand went a fiery law for them" (Deut., 33 : 1-2).

It appears that the Prophet Moses knew that the Law-giver like him would be raised from the wilderness of mount *Paran* 'the abode of the Ishmaelites' the brethren of the Israelites. In his prophetic blessing, Moses remarked in an unambiguous term that a fiery law would go forth from the right hand of the one who would shine from Mount *Paran*.

The Meaning of *Paran*

In fairness to the readers, it is expedient to say a few words about the meaning of *Paran*. The word *Paran* is of Arabic origin. In the Arabian dialect, every "F" stands for "P" in English language, just as in case of *Palestine*, which is pronounced "*Falastine*" in Arabic.

The Arabs in those days named the place where Ishmael and his mother stayed as *Faran*, which means "*Two Refugees*." Because they took the lad and his mother as run-away from their family. This view was held by them in ignorance of the Divine decree.

When the place became a permanent settlement for the Arab-Egyptian traders, moving between Egypt and Syria, it became known as *Bakkata*. The place is mentioned in Joshua, 13 : 27, as *Beth-ar-am* (Arabic, means *Holy House*). It was afterwards named *Mecca*, as we know her today.

The Meaning of Hagar

On the other hand, the name of Ishmael's mother is an Arabic word "*Hajor*" which means a *Stone*. Every "J" in Arabic always stands for "G" in the English language

It is significant to note that some Westerners name their children after some material like *Stone, Wood, House* etc., e.g. the first explorer in Africa was named Living Stone (*David Living-Stone*). Other Englishmen, too, bear names as *Woodrow, Whitehead, Carpenter, Longman, Smith* etc., etc.

The prophetic Songs of David about HAGAR show the accurate meaning. King David said :

"The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner. This is the Lord's doing ; it is marvellous in our eyes ; This is the day which the Lord hath made ; we will rejoice and be glad in it. Save now, I beseech thee, O Lord, I beseech thee, send now prosperity. Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord : we have blessed you of the house of the Lord" (Psalms, 118 : 22-26).

In the light of these prophetic songs from the Harp of David, the King and Prophet of God, no one with his or her reasoning faculty can deny that *King David referred to no other person than Hagar, whose name means a Stone* who also was rejected by her mistress, who moved heaven and earth to reject her maid-servant and her son (Abraham's first born), in order that the elder son might not share the heritage with Isaac.

In this wise, Sarah and her son were the builders of the house of Abraham and they would not allow any other participant to remain with them. The poor participant was rejected and sent away in this tone : *Cast out this bondwoman and her son : for the son of this bondwoman shall not be heir with my son, even with Isaac !* Abraham had reluctantly to concede to this grievous utterance, according to the injunction of God and the Lord of the worlds assured him thus : "And also of the son of the bondwoman will I make a nation, because he is thy seed" (Gen., 21 : 10, 13).

The astonishment of King David at the Lord's doing indicates that he foresaw the signs of an extraordinary personality, who would be raised out of the generation of the rejected *stone* for a purpose. That was the reason why he noted that "the stone is become the head-stone of the corner." Furthermore, he was aware that the same one would be sent in the name of the Lord, and he prayed thus : "*Blessed be that cometh in the name of the Lord : we have blessed you out of the house of the Lord.*"

The commentary of Jesus Christ himself on these verses from the Songs of David has let the cat out of the bag :

In Matt., 21: 42-44, we read : "Jesus saith unto them, Did ye never read in the scriptures, The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner : this is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes ? Therefore, say I unto you, The kingdom of God shall be taken

from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof. And whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken : but on whosoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder."

Theologically speaking, it would appear wrong, as most Christian theologians assume, that Jesus attributed this statement to himself. I emphatically deny this because Jesus knew too well that he belonged to the direct lineage of the builders of the family house of Abraham through Isaac, not through Ishmael the son of the rejected *Stone*.

Moreover the literary meaning of Jesus extraordinary remark about the stone is that, unlike the Prophet of Israel who were so easy to be killed, rejected or despised, the Prophet of the rejected *Stone* would be a formidable one, to whom they will not be able to do as they did to the prophets of Israel. Because he who falls on him shall be broken and anyone upon whom he fall shall be ground to powder.

The Israelites were the chosen people of God but, due to their wickedness, they became a scattered nation like the lost sheep. And Jesus gave them final caution that the Kingdom of God which was given to them by God's grace shall be taken away from them and handed over to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof.

The world today bears witness that the religion of the Prophet, who was raised from among the brethren of the Israelites, is the only religion which brings out daily the fruits of the Kingdom of God.

To prove this claim, I should like to call one or two learned witnesses. Dr. Dudley Wright, the author of *Studies in Islam and Christianity* quotes Mr. Edward Clodd, who gave long years of intense study to the subject of comparative religion, as saying : "*By their fruits ye shall know them. A religion which has fed the heart hunger of millions of men for nigh 1300 years cannot have been cradled in fraud. It did not grow without a struggle, for it stones and sneer could have killed it, it would have died during Muhammad's life-time.*"

George Bernard Shaw, the famous English play-writer and author, says : "*I have always held the religion of Muhammad in high estimation because of its wonderful vitality. It is the only religion which appear to possess that assimilating capability to the changing phases of existence which can make itself appeal to every age*.....(culled from *The Charm of Islam*).

The Prophecy of Isaiah

In the Book of Isaiah, Chapter 42 : 1-4, we read :

"Behold my servant whom I uphold ; mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth ; I have put my spirit upon him : he shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles. *He shall not cry, nor lift up, nor cause his voice to be heard in the street. A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench : he shall bring forth judgment unto truth. He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment in the earth: and the isles shall wait for his law.*"

According to the inspiration given to Prophet Isaiah,

the statements cannot be attributed at all to Jesus or to any other Israelite Prophet.

Jesus was considered by the Christians to be the son of God, not as a servant or messenger of God. But the Prophet from the generation of Ishmael claimed the title of Messenger and Servant of God. God must therefore, have been pleased with him that He put his spirit unto him, in order that he may bring forth judgement to the Gentiles. On the other hand, Jesus denied this judgement to the Gentiles. Moreover, he advised his disciples to follow him in this denial of judgement, He declared : *I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of Israel*" (Matt., 15 : 24). He also told his disciples : *"Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not : But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel"* (St. Matt , 10 : 5-6).

Jesus himself threw more light as to who would be the judgement giver. He said : "And when he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgement : Of sin, because they believe not on me : Of righteousness, because I go to my Father, and ye see me no more ; Of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged" (St. John, 16 : 8-11).

The expression of Jesus speaks for itself. It amounts to Jesus' failure in his mission, whereas the prophet referred-to shall not fail nor be discouraged till he hath set judgement in the earth.

In my support, I should like to reproduce what a woman Christian missionary, Dr. Maude Roden, is report-

ed by Dr. Dudley Wright to have said in her booklet entitled *The Problem of Palestine*, page 31 : "*Jesus Christ was a great prophet, but he failed to recall men to the true faith, whilst Muhammad seven hundred years later, succeeded*".

Another non-Muslim writer, Mr. Duncan Greeles, has this to say about Islam :

"The nobility and broad tolerance of this creed, which accepts as God-inspired all the real religions of the world, will always be a glorious heritage of mankind. On it could indeed be built a perfect world religion."*The Gospel of Islam*, published by the Theosophical Society).

Similarly, the commentary of Dr. A. C. Bouquet, in his book entitled *The Sacred Books of the World* (Penguin publications), on Isaiah (40 : 12-88), is an other bomb-shell for those Christians who hold the Holy Prophet Muhammad to be an isolated prophet, whose relevant prophecies are not contained in the Bible. The learned Doctor says :

"The theology of this passage (which is datable at not far off the time of the return), shows a supreme revolt against anthropomorphic ideas about God. The Deity of deutero-Isaiah is the Transcendent Ruler of the Universe, inscrutable, indescribable, and omnipotent. Utterances such as this would seem to have exercised profound influence upon the Arab Prophet Muhammad, when at a much later date he encountered them" (p. 195.)

Dr. A. C. Bouquet was once a Lecturer on the History and Comparative Study of Religions in the University of

Cambridge from 1932-35. He gained his doctorate of divinity in 1922, and after many other academic assignments and responsibilities, he was Vicar of All Saints Church, Cambridge, 1922-45.

The Prophecy of Habakkuk

The following prophecy like others throws more light on the issue : "God came from Teman, and the Holy One from mount Paran, Selah. His glory covered the heavens and the earth was full of his praise. And *his* brightness was as the light ; he had horns *coming* out of his hand : and there *was* the hiding of his power. Before him went the pestilence, and burning coals went forth at his feet. He stood, and measured the earth : he beheld, and drove asunder the nations ; and the everlasting mountains were scattered, the perpetual hills did bow : his ways *are* everlasting" (Habakkuk, 3 : 3-6).

In the light of these verses and those following, to the end of the chapter, there is no iota of doubt about the fact that none of the Israelite Prophets besides the Arabian Prophet who was horn in the lineage of Ishmael, the elder son of Abraham through his Arabian wife and who also lodged at the wilderness of Paran, claimed the supremacy outlined in these passage. And only a person of inferior intellect can deny this fact.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad carried his work to a successful end, because his glory covers the heavens and the earth is full of his praise. Though the Prophet Moses was a law-giver and did a tremendous work, yet he failed in his ultimate aim, because he did not lead the children of Israel to the promised land before his death.

Jesus Christ's failure on the other hand, was miserable. He was unable to deliver the Jews out of their sins and he confessed thus : 'Of sin, because they believe not on me ; Of righteousness, because I go to my Father, and ye see me no more ; Of judgment, because the prince of this world is judge' (John, 16 : 9-11).

And instead of having Jesus as their Prophet, the Jews sought to kill him in the third year of his evangelical life. Moreover, had his glory covered the heavens, he wouldn't have said on the cross : "*Eli Eli Loma Sobachthoni ? that is to say My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me ?*" (St. Matt, 27 : 46).

The conspiracy leading to the arrest of Jesus and the crucifixion moved one Mr. Neander, quoted by Dr. Dudley Wright in his book, to say that "*If Jesus is really the Messiah, no power in the world can harm him and all opposition will only serve to glorify : if, on the other hand, he succumbs, it must be taken as the judgment of God against him !*"

Unlike the prophets before him, the Arabian Prophet did not fail nor was he discouraged during the period of affliction until he won the final victory. During his flight to Yethrib, now known as Medina, in his hide-out, he and his companion were rounded up by the enemies, but instead of surrendering himself like Jesus Christ, he rather told his frightened companion : "*Do not be grieved, God is with us.*" Here he answered *Immanuel* (God is with us), which Jesus was unable to answer.

The prophet Habakkuk said further that the earth

was full of his praise. Yes, it is correct. We shall have no doubt if we look to the meaning of his name, *Muhammad*; this is an Arabic name which means *The Praised one*. And the works done by him deserve praise till the end of the world.

In order to bring my point home, I quote from some of the non-Muslim writers about the Prophet himself and Islam. Mr. Stuart Morton Boland writes about the Arab contribution to the world civilization. He says: "The world owes a great debt to Islamic art, cultures and science When the occidental world was buried deep under ignorance, superstition, cruelty and terror during the dark ages, the torch of learning was kept blazing by the great, if now almost forgotten, Islamic scientists and teachers. Had it not been for the Muslim sages, scholars and savants, the world would have lost two thousand irreplaceable years of experience, wisdom, and accumulated skills; moreover it would have been retarded at least a full millennium

"Philosophy, poetry, history, biography, scientific treatises, romances, fantasies and other literary forms were perfected by Arabian writers whose skills are still a wonder to be told! The superabundant riches of Arabic literature remain forever as high goals for all other peoples to strive to reach . . ." (*The Islamic Review*, Jan. 1951, p. 8, 9).

Tor Andrae is reported to have said in his book called *Mohammed*, "But if we would be fair to him, we must not forget that, consciously or unconsciously, we Christians are inclined to compare Mohammed with the unsurpassed and exalted figures whom we meet in the Gospels."

And that renewend French Warrior, Napoleon Bonaparte, has this to say ; "Moses has revealed the existence of God to his nation, Jesus Christ to the Roman world, Muhammad to the old Continent..."

The Prophet Habakkuk described the Holy One, as having "horns coming out of his hand and there was the hiding of his power." And that the "pestilence went before him, while burning coals went forth of his feet." All these descriptions plus the measurement of the earth, the nations that drove asunder and the scattered everlasting mountains, mean nothing but the authenticity of the Qur'an and achievements of the Prophet and his religion—Islam.

With the power of the Qur'an the Muslims conquered more than half the whole world within a century of the demise of the Prophet. As conquerers, wherever the Muslims went they laid the foundation of knowledge and other developments. Mr. Duncan Greenles comments on the Holy Qur'an in his book (*The Gospel of Islam*):

By lifting man out of superstition and brushing away impossible theologies, it laid the basis for the light and learning of the later Middle ages, which owed as much to the inspiration of the great Muslim Universities. As this message was for the whole world, special steps were taken to keep its text free from corruption. So great was their success that in more than thirteen centuries not a word or letter has been changed" (p, 92).

The Prophecy of Malachi

I should like to end my discussion on the Old Testament with quotations from the Book of Malachi, 3 : 1-3, which read thus :

“Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me : and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in : behold he shall come, saith the Lord of hosts, “But who may abide the day of his coming ; and who shall stand when he appeareth ; for he is like a refiner’s fire, and like a fuller’s soap : And he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver : and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord and offering in righteous:”

Now, these verses and the subsequent ones are significant about the Prophet of Islam like other quotations which I have already dealt in the beginning. Only a bigoted theologian would hold the view that any other prophet of God answered the descriptions of this prophecy of Prophet Malachi than the Prophet of Islam.

It is commonly known that the Prophet of Islam is styled as *Muhammad, the Messenger of God*, while Jesus Christ is commonly known by everybody with exception of the Muslims as *the Son of God*, as we find in the Bible that “*And to a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased*” (St. Matt., 3 : 17).

So the voice from heaven said, *my beloved Son, not my beloved servant or messenger !* However, I should like to remark that this claim of sonship, according to the Gospels, is contradictory and confused. Three recorders, viz., Matthew, Luke, and John, differ on the baptism of Jesus by John and the voice from heaven.

The remarks of Cannon H. G. G. Herklots, about the early Bible writers and their copyists make a reference to such anomalies : "Copyists make mistakes. Those who make further copies usually repeat the mistakes that have already been made and make fresh ones of their own" (*How the Bible Came to Us*, p 143).

In the light of Malachi's prophecy, no one among the Prophets of God, was styled as the Messenger of God besides the Prophet of Islam, who was the offspring of Ishmael, the son of Abraham. The instrument that makes a man Muslim runs thus :— *La Ilaha Illallah, Muhammad Rasulullahi* (*There is no God but Allah, Muhammad is His Messenger*).

Jesus referred to himself as the son of man, instead of the son of God, at more than eighty places in the Gospels. Whereas, only Peter and the devils, called him the son of God. Now, let us see if Jesus himself did not deny this attribution. The Gospel, according the St. Matthew, 26 : 59-64, runs thus :

"Now the chief priests, and elders, and all the council, sought false witness against Jesus, to put him to death ; but found none : yea, though many false witnesses came, yet found they none. At the last came two false witnesses, and said, This fellow said, I am able to destroy the temple of God, and to build it in three days. And the high priest arose, and said unto him, Answerest thou nothing ? What is it which these witness say against thee ? But Jesus held his peace. And the high priest answered and said unto him, I adjure thee by the living God, that thou tell us

whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God. Jesus saith unto him, Thou hast said : nevertheless I say unto you, Hereafter shall ye see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven !”

In the light of the Roman Governor's court proceeding, the attribution of the Messenger of God to Jesus did not arise as he either claimed to be the son of man or he was accused for his claim to be the son of God. In this wise, I emphatically say that the title of the Messenger of God is limited to Muhammad, not to Jesus or anyone else.

I hope that from the few quotations from the Old Testament, and from my brief explanations thereof, my readers would realise that the people of that time must have been expecting the fulfilment of the repeated prophecies. To this end St. John (1 : 19-25) records :

“And this is the record of John, when the Jews sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask him, Who art thou ? And he confessed, and denied not ; but confessed, I am not the Christ. And they asked him, What then ? Art thou Elias ? And he saith I am not. Art thou that Prophet ? And he answered, No. Then said they unto him, Who art thou ? That we may give an answer to them that sent us. What sayest thou of thyself ? He said, I *am* the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias. And they which were sent were of the Pharisees. And they asked him, and said unto him, Why baptizest thou then, if thou be not that Christ, nor Elias neither that prophet ?”

Before I proceed to explain the points raised above by

the emissaries of the Jews, I should like to remark here that *Elias* referred to was the same Elijah who was translated into the heaven as it is written in the second Book of the Kings, 2 : 11, thus :

“And it came to pass, as they still went on, and talked, that, behold *there appeared* a chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder ; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heeven.”

The same too, was referred to, by Prophet Malachi thus : Behold, I will send you Elijah (the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord” (Malachi, 4 : 5).

The last quotation shows that at the time of John, the Jews were expecting the coming of Elijah as well as the other two prophets of God, i.e., *Christ and that Prophet* ; hence they sent emissaries to inquire from John the Baptist.

The expected appearance of these Prophets of God was so clear to everyone in those days, especially the first coming of Elijah. And the first appearance of Jesus so puzzled the disciples that they asked Jesus : “Why then say the scribes that Elias must first come ? And Jesus answered and said unto them, Elias truly shall first come, and restore all things. But I say unto you, that Elias is come already, and they knew him not, but have done unto him whatsoever they listed. Likewise shall also the Son of man suffer of them. Then the disciples understood that he spake unto them of John the Baptist” (St. Metthew, 17 : 10-13).

St. Luke's statement also is explicit and meaningful. He writes :

"But the angel said unto him, Fear not, Zacharias : for thy prayer is heard ; and thy wife Elisabeth shall bear thee a son and thou shalt call his name John. And thou shalt have joy and gladness ; and many shall rejoice at his birth. For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink ; and he shall be filled with the holy Ghost, even from his mother's womb. And many of the children of Israel shall he turn to the Lord their God. And he shall go before him in the spirit and power of Elias, to turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the disobedient to the wisdom of the just ; to make ready a people prepared for the Lord " (St. Luke, 1 : 13-18).

No doubt, these verses clearly show that John the Baptist, was the same Elias to come in anticipation to do this noble job. For Prophet Malachi's prophecy is as follows :

"Behold, I will send you Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord : And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." (Malachi, 4 : 5-6).

Now, that we have seen that what Elijah looking for was the same John the Baptist, and Jesus also was the very expected Christ, what about *that* Prophet, about whom much has been said in the Book of the Prophets that he would be raised from among the brethren of Israel-

ites ? And who was to be the stone which will establish the everlasting religion of God ? Who also would be a lawgiver like Prophet Moses ? Surely, for the period of five hundred and seventy years after Christ, *there had been no other prophet to claim fulfilment of these prophecies in him other than the Prophet of Islam.*

I was one day discussing this point with one of my Christian friends. He tried to stress that word "*That Prophet*", could have meant the same Jesus. But, among other things, I brought his attention to the grammatical rule used in that connection. Because the questions put to John by the emissaries sent to him, indicated the first and the second persons, and they used "*that,*" which is third person singular number. Finally he agreed with me that there had been no other prophet of God after the death of Christ, except the Holy Prophet Muhammad (P.B.O.H).

In this wise I should like to support this view by referring to what Professor Bernard Lewis writes :

"Muhammad was the last and greatest of the Apostles of God, sent as the Seal of prophecy to bring the final revelation of God's word to mankind. His career and success were fore-ordained and inevitable and need no further explanation. (*The Arabs in History*, p. 47).

The Prophecy of Jesus

Below I quote Jesus Christ in full :

"Nevertheless I tell you the truth ; It is expedient for you that I go away : for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you ; but if I depart, I will send him unto you. And when he is come, he will reprove the

world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment : Of sin, because they believe not on me ; Of righteousness, because I go to my Father, and ye see me no more ; Of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged. I have yet many things to say unto you but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the spirit of truth is come, he will guide you unto all truth : for he shall not speak of himself ; but whatsoever he shall hear, *that* shall he speak : and he will shew you things to come. He shall glorify me; for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew *it* unto you. All things that the Father hath are mine : therefore said I that he shall take of mine, and shall shew *it* unto you" (St. John, 16 : 7-5).

Sir William Muir, one of the critics of Islam, corrected the word "*Comforter*" in his book, *Life of Mahomet* and writes : "The word *Ahmad* must have been erroneously employed as translation of *Perikalutas* in some Arabic version of the New Testament, and that Parakletos (Illustrious), for Perakalutas, was forged by some ignorant or designing monk in Muhammad's time."

Therefore, according to Sir William Muir, the word *Comforter* should be *Illustrious*, the real meaning of the Greek word *Parakletos* from which the translation was made.

Again, the magnanimous claim which was attributed to Jesus during his farewell conversation with his disciples might have been interpolated by the Gospel-Writer. In it Jesus is reported to have remarked that "*But if depart I will send him (Comforter) unto you. And all things that*

the fother hoth are mine: Therefore said I, that he shall take of mine, and shall shew it unto you."

If we take this to be correct, it would mean that in causing death and giving life Jesus possessed the same powers as the Almighty God. But we find that during his preaching, Jesus did not claim any power or perfection for himself. When addressed as good Master, he replied : Why callest thou me good ? There is none good but One, that is God (Matt., 19 : 17 ; Mark, 10 : 18, Luke, 18 : 19).

About his inability to do anything of himself Jesus said : "I can of my own self do nothing" (John, 5 : 30 ; 8 : 28 Matt., 20 : 20-23) ; And he went further to say that : If I bear witness of myself, my witness is not true" (John, 5 : 31).

My readers would now bear me out in saying that it would be wrong to state or assume that Jesus, who did not mince words in owning his imperfection, could claim any superiority to send somebody down from heaven to his disciples or to have the same mastery over all things as the Almighty God, Who sent him as His prophet.

Interpolation has been the natural habit of the Bible-writers. And in support of my previous quotation from Canon H. G. Herklots, on the mistakes committed by the copyists of the Bible, I should also quote Professor J. M. Dummelow of Cambridge, in his *Commentary on the Holy Bible* :

A copyist would sometimes put in not what was in the text, but what he thought out to be in it. He would trust a fickle memory, or he would make the text accord with the

views of the school to which he belonged. In addition to the versions and quotations from the Christian Fathers, nearly four thousand Greek MSS, of the New Testament were known to exist. As a result the variety of reading is considerable.....", (p. 16).

Writing about the First Christians, Professor Floyd H. Ross and Mrs. Tynette Hills both agreed in their book *The Great Religions by which Men live*, that :

"They were men of their time, whose ignorance held them to superstitious beliefs. Sometimes they believed literally in their dreams and visions . . . Now they believed that Jesus would return. To nourish their hope, they recalled statements they thought Jesus had made" (p. 136). And on p. 145, the authors wrote about "*Paths to Salvation*" in *Christianity* thus : "From the first century, Christians forgot or ignored most of what Jesus taught. Instead they clung to Jesus. They saw in him many things which he apparently never dreamed of claiming for himself . . ."

This also, I hope, would show my readers that the divinity in Jesus has been invented. The Gospel-writers wrote down what they thought could enhance Jesus to a super-human degree.

Similarly, the assumption of Fatherhood and Sonship is metaphorical and not literal, as most of the Christians believe. The assumption of God as the Father and of man as the Son, is only an Oriental tradition of exaggeration ; it cannot be taken literally, nor can it have any significant meaning.

Thousands of years before Jesus Christ, the Hebrews are known to use such words metaphorically. "Therefore, God called the children of Israel His first born" (Exodus, 4 : 22). In the first Chronicles Chap. 28, verse 6, David was reported to have declared : "And He said unto me, Solomon thy son, he shall build my house and courts : for I have chosen him to be my son, and I will be his father." Moreover, David himself was chosen as the son of God. Psalms 2 : 7 says : "I will declare the decree : the Lord hath said unto me, Thou art my Son ; this day have I begotten thee." Even Jesus Christ himself styled the peace-makers as the sons of God. He said : Blessed are the peace-makers : for they shall be called the children of God." Conclusively, the crime that brought about the flood of Noah's time, was that the sons of God married the daughters of men. Therefore, the Bible says *inter alia* : "And it came to pass, when men began to multiply on the face of the earth, and daughters were born unto them. That the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair ; and they took them wives of all which they chose" (Genesis, 6 : 1-2).

It is now clear that the Fathership and Sonship were used metaphorically and not literally, as most of the Christians would like us to believe. I dare say that the statement of St. John (3 : 16) about the sonship of Jesus, in which he said : "*For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life,*" is exaggerated as well as unreasonable.

The Christian historians tell us that the General

Council of Nice stated the son to be of the same substance as of the Father. The said Council was held in 325 A D. Mr. Thomas Paine writes in his book (*The Age of Reason*), that the Councils of Nice and Laodicea were held about 350 years after the Christ : and the book that now make the New Testament were then voted for by yeas and nays as we now vote for a law. A great many that were offered had a majority of nays and were rejected. This is the way in which the New Testament came into being, Mr. Thomas Paine asserted. He says further : Be this as it may, they decided by vote which of the books out of the collection they had made should be considered as the Word of God, and which should not. They rejected several they voted others to be doubtful such as the books called the Apocrypha ; and those books which had a majority of votes were voted to be the Word of God. Had they voted otherwise, all the people, since calling themselves Christians, would have believed otherwise, for the belief of the one comes from the vote of the other."

Many changes made in the Bible moved Dr. Stanley Cook to declare that "But human fallibility being what it is, the Bible is not free from contradictions and errors, and is by no means of equal religious value throughout" (*An Introduction to the Bible*, p. 193).

Before I conclude this point as such, I should like to show my readers that one out of the many reasons why some of the writings of the apostolic Fathers were rejected, is that, in the Gospel of St. Barnabas, page clxiii : 180, a similar prediction like the one under reference from the

book of John (16 : 7-15), was given. And the Gospel says *inter alia* :

"Then sayeth Jesus : So secret is predestination, brethren, that verily I say unto you, to none save one shall it be clearly manifest. He it is whom the nations look for, to whom the secrets of God are so manifest that when he cometh into the world, blessed shall they be that shall listen to his words, because God shall overshadow them with his mercy, even as this palm-tree doth overshadow us. The disciples asked : O Master ! Who shall that man be of whom thou speaketh, who shall come into the world ? Jesus answered : He is Muhammad, (The Praised One), the Messenger of God." St. Barnabas, translated by Laura Regg, culled from the *Jesus In Heaven On Earth*, p. 258).

The readers can see for themselves how plainly unambiguous this prophecy is ! But going back to St. John's version, the total value of the prophecy has not yet been wiped out. Therefore, the utility of freeing the world of sin and of righteousness including the setting up of judgment, all are found in the Book of God sent through the Holy Prophet Muhammad, Jesus' brother Prophet and blood-relationship through Abraham their common ancestor.

To drive my point home, I must needs call about three independent witnesses to support me. *1st Witness*, Professor Philip K. Hitti (Professor Emeritus of Semitic Literature, Princeton University). He says : "The Book (Qur'an), is not only the heart of a religion, the guide to Kingdom of Heaven, but a compendium of science and

a political document, embodying a code of laws for a Kingdom on earth" (*The Arabs : A Short History*, p. 33).

The learned Professor says, (on p. 34 and the beginning of 35) that theology, jurisprudence and science being considered by Moslems as different aspects of one and the same thing, the Koran becomes the scientific manual, the text book for acquiring a liberal education. . ."

2nd Witness, Professor Huston Smith (Professor of Philosophy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology). He says : "As it was, *the work of Jesus was left unfinished*. It was revealed for another Teacher to systematise the laws of morality. *The Koran, in addition to being a manual of spiritual exercise is an immense body of moral and legal ordinance.* (*The Religions of Man*, p. 223).

3rd Witness, Mr. E. R. T. Majitey, (former Commissioner of Police in Ghana). The learned Commissioner was reported by one of the Ghana Dalies (*Daily Graphic* of 17 July, 1959), to have declared at the opening of a private Mosque built for the Police at a neighbouring town, when he was asked to address the gathering ; "I am not a member of your faith, but I know enough about it to realise that true believers in Islam follow a great religion, full of dignity and discipline which makes an individual a better man and consequently a better policeman."

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (P.B.O.H.), it would be seen, had rightly and justifiably answered the prophecy. There is no need of further explanations.

It is also significant from St. John's version that the

in their book (*The Great Religions by which Men live*, p. 169) thus :

“Muhammad is the last of the prophets, the seal. No other prophet ever spoke with such authority. No other had such a complete revelation from God.”

Jesus is also reported by St. John to have said that “the said one shall glorify him, he also said, for he shall receive of mine and shall show it unto you.”

Yes, no other prophet or book glorified Jesus, as Holy Prophet Muhammad and the Holy Qur'an did. To begin with, Jesus Christ saluted his disciples with *peace be unto you*, and asked them to follow his example (See John, 20 : 19 & 21) and St. Matt., 10 : 12-13. But after his departure or his disputed ascension, nothing was recorded about this kind of salutation in the teaching of the Pauline Christians up till today. Instead of that, the Western Christians teach and use “*Good Morning*”, *Good After-noon*” and “*Good Evening* !”

But on the other hand, when the Prophet who shall receive of him came, he taught “*Assalamu Alaikum*” (meaning *Peace be unto you*). The whole world bears witness that this is the salutation which is flowing from the mouth of the Muslims whenever and wherever they meet each other or before entering any house, or before they open their speech. The name of the religion (*Islam*), is derived from the word *Peace*. To prove this, Mr. Duncan Greeles says : “Islam is the religion of self-surrender to God, which alone can bring peace to the world and peace to

the soul of man” (*The Gospel of Islam*, Introduction, p. vii).

Again, no religious Book glorified Jesus as the Holy Qur'an has done. Even the Gospel-writers instead of glorification, rather blackpainted Jesus with languages which, if minutely looked into, would make Jesus appear to a free thinker, a false prophet of God. For example, Jesus said that he came to fulfil the law of Moses and the fifth commandment of Moses said : “Honour thy father and mother : that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee” (Exodus, 20 : 12). It is also gratifying to note that, on the implementation of the Mosaic Laws, Jesus said : “Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets : I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Whosoever therefore, shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven : but whosoever shall do and teach them shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven” (St. Matt., 5 : 17-19).

But, on the other hand, we read in St. John, 2 : 3-4, “And when they wanted wine, the mother of Jesus saith unto him, They have no wine. Jesus saith unto her, *Woman ! what have I to do with thee?*” Every free-thinker would agree with me that the reply attributed to Jesus for his mother's request is irrational and shows a lack of etiquette and disrespect to his mother, a behaviour which does not befit even a layman not to speak of a prophet of God, who

This Book Is Presented

by

W W W.Only1Or3.c o m

OR

WWW.OnlyOneOrThree.com

OR

www.ToheedYaTaslees.com

OR

www.Only1OrThree.com

OR

www.OnlyOneOr3.com

**Visit for more Books reading online
and downloading free**

other things Jesus said : "*Ye Fools and Blind Ye Serpents, Ye Generation of Vipers, How can Ye Escape the Damnation of Hell ?*"

In all probability, these outrageous actions were not done nor speeches made by Jesus Christ, the Prophet of God. In this connection, I agree with Mr. Bernard M. Allah, who says : "We have therefore, no security that the narratives and sayings as given in the Gospels necessarily represent what actually happened and what was actually said" (*The Story behind the Gospel*).

On the other hand let us see some of the Qura'nic description of Jesus Christ, which were revealed to the last of the prophets of God, and of whom Jesus predicted about six centuries earlier that he shall glorify him :

"When the Angels said : O Mary, surely Allah gives thee good news with a word from Him (of one) whose name is the Messiah Jesus son of Mary, worthy of regard in this world and Hereafter, and of those who are drawn nigh (to Allah)" (iii. 44).

Furthermore, it says in vi. 86 : "And Zacharias and John and Jesus and Elias ; each one (of them) was of the righteous ., Again the Holy Book says : "He (Jesus) said : I am indeed a servant of Allah. He has given me the Book and made me a prophet. And He has made me blessed wherever I may be, and enjoined on me prayer and poor-rate so long as I live. And to be kind to my Mother ; and He has not made me insolent, unblessed. And peace be on me the day I was born, and the day I die, and the day I am raised to life. Such is Jesus son of Mary, a statement of truth about which they dispute," (ii 30-34).

We have seen the Qur'anic refutation of all the unprophetical expressions attributed to Jesus, the Holy Prophet of God, I should also note here that the Qur'an praises not Jesus alone but all the prophets of God. Let us see what the Holy Qur'an says about this :

“Say ! We believe in Allah and (in) that which was revealed to Abraham, and Ishmael and Isaac and Jacob and the tribes, and (in) that which was given to Moses and Jesus, and (in) that which was given to the Prophets from their Lord, we do not make any distinction between any of them and to Him (God) do we submit” (ii 136)

The Muslims are taught here to pay due respect to all the prophets of God, to believe in them and to pray for them whenever their names are mentioned along with the name of their own Prophet. It is a common practice with the Muslims that when the name of any of the prophets of God is mentioned before them, they say, *peace be on him !*

Before I leave this point, I should like to quote what George Benard Shaw, the famous British play-wright says :

“I have always held the religion of Muhammad in high estimation, because of its wonderful vitality. It is the only religion which appears to possess that assimilating capability to the changing phases of existence which can make its appeal to every age

“I have prophesied about the faith of Muhammad that it would be acceptable tomorrow as it is beginning to be acceptable to the Europe of today. The mediaeval ecclesiastics, either through ignorance or bigotry, painted

Muhammadanism in the darkest colours. They were, in fact, trained to hate both the man Muhammad and his religion. To them, Muhammad was Antichrist. I have studied him the wonderful man, and in my opinion far from being Antichrist he must be called the saviour of humanity ..." (*A Collection of writings of some of the Eminent Scholars*, pp. 77, 135).

St. Luke's Record

St. Luke was one of the writers of the Gospel and of the Acts of Apostles. Both he and St. Mark were clerks to St. Paul, the founder of Christianity. He writes :

"And he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you : whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began.

"For Moses truly said unto the fathers, a prophet shall thy Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me ; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you.

"And it shall come to pass, that every soul, which will not hear that prophet, shall be destroyed from among the people" (Acts, 3 : 20-23).

From the record of events after the ascension or departure of Jesus Christ from his Palestine Disciples. (Cf. Deut., 18 : 18-19), it appears that the prophecy about "*That Prophet*" has yet to be fulfilled. This also indicates that the departed Christ must remain in the heaven till everything has been put in order. Because *That Prophet*

alone would put everything in order. And him alone shall every soul hear: if not, the disobedient soul among the people shall be destroyed.

However, I must here clear one point. Some Christian theologians are used to say that by this the promised Comforter is referred to, and the promise was fulfilled on the Pentecost Day. The Story of this strange event can be found in The Acts, 2:1-15. But what we discover is nothing like a Comforter, rather a tongue of fire which caused all the disciples gathered together to speak in various unintelligible languages like a drunkard or a madman. This expression is given in verses 12 and 13 of the chapter thus:—

"And they were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying to one another, What meaneth this? Others mocking said, These men are full of new wine !

But recalling this unfortunate event, St. Peter, one of the earliest disciples of Jesus, got up at once to save the situation and said: For these are not drunken, as ye suppose seeing it is but the third hour of the day," (Verse 15). Then he quickly cited the Prophet Joel's prediction to defend the strange speakers from the charge of drunkenness as being possessed by the evil spirits (See Acts 2:16-21; Joel, 2:28-32).

Only the uninformed theologian would tell us that the mixed languages spoken by the men considered drunken by the onlookers confirmed the statements of Jesus credited to the Comforter, the spirit of truth, and who, according to St. Luke, would put everything in order during Jesus

Christ's stay in the heaven! On the other hand, no Christian theologian is hardy enough to tell us what the languages spoken on the Pentecost Day meant and what effect did they have to reprove the world of sin of judgement and of righteousness as Jesus Christ indicated. Neither how it glorified Jesus !

It is also significant to note that after the phenomena of the Pentecost in The Acts, Chapter 2, the prophecy in Deuteronomy, 18 : 18-19, was repeated in Chapter 3 of the same Acts.

Moreover, the promise been fulfilled at the Pentecost the founder of the Christendom. St. Paul could not have said in his first letter to the Corinthians thus : "For we know in part and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away" (1 Corinthians, 13 : 9-10).

Both St. Paul's declaration and Jesus' confirmation indicate that the religion and the message of God were yet to be complete.

Before I switch on to the last lap of my quotations from the Bible, I should bring the opinion of Alice Parmelee on the Gospels and the Epistles in her Book called *A Guide to the Bible*, P. 93. She writes :—

"Not only were the Gospels and Epistles written many years after Jesus lived but none of them, so far as we know, written by one of the original disciples, Paul never actually saw Jesus, though he had an overpowering vision of him on the Damascus Road, Mark may have seen Jesus, but if he

did, it was for little more than a brief moment in the darkness at Gethsemane. How, then, can we put our trust in the New Testament documents? These books have been called the title-deeds of our faith? For this reason it is necessary for us to discover whether these title-deeds are valid documents or whether our faith rests upon a worthless collection of myths, speculations and the fanciful dream of men who never knew Christ."

ISLAM AS A UNIFYING FORCE

The pophiesies referred to above point at the importance and greatness of the prophet of Islam. References to his advent are met with in all the world scriptures. This reveals two truths. Firstly that all the religions spring from one divine source. Secondly, the message of Muhammad (peace be upon him) bears vital significance. why? Let us ponder over his message. He was sent as a meroy to warring and hostile mankind. He preached univesral brotherhood and equality to fellow men who hatedr and killed one another for differences of colour, county and race. He preached love for human beings and advocated tolerance and respect for the creeds, religious places revealed books & founders and prophets of all religions of the word. He rallied mankind under the banner of One common God the Greator, the Sustainer, and the Merciful. He raised the status of down-trodden womanfolk and brought them equal to man. He established justice and brought the law-breakers to book irrespective of their status. He abolished slavery and made it possible for the slaves to become the rulers of their masters. He took measures to remove poverty by levying heavy taxes on the rich etc. and ensured fair distribution and circulation of wealth. Above all, he taught men to be pure of soul and body and enabled them to achieve unison with their God. Thus Islam, as preached by this great humanitarian, preached the doctrine of Unity of God heat, unity of human race, equality of mankind in all fields of true human progress, and the emancipation of slaves as well as women from poverty, cruelty, injustice and distinctions of status. His is the only message that can bring about universal peace, amity, love, justice and brotherhood.

In accepting Islam one has not to perform any ceremony. He has to believe that 'there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger.' The declaration of this creed is only to introduce himself to the Muslim Society.

FREE EDUCATION FOR THE POOR

The MILLAT HIGH SCHOOL has been started at Dera Niazi Sahib, District Sheikhpura.

- * To help the Students to become useful and successful citizens of Pakistan and noble sons of Islam.
- * It provides healthy atmosphere, trained staff, reasonable tuition fee, free education for poor deserving students ; and boarding & loding facilities at nominal cost of rupees ten per month.

Manager